

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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BY DANIEL BRADFORD, PRINTER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE is published weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or Three Dollars to be paid at the expiration of the year.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

SALT-PETRE.

THE highest price given in Cash for Salt-Petre by Charles Wilkins.

Lexington, 2nd April, 1809.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney, will reform his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.

Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys

WILL practice Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.

May, 1809.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM MACEAN will Practice Law in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.

Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BUCHANAN will practice Physic in Lexington and its vicinity. He keeps his shop where Mr. Pope formerly kept his office.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.

May 16th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by Fisher & Sutton.

Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.

Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

To be Sold or Rented,

A NEW and very convenient two story Brick House, on Main-street, next door to the Rev. Adam Rankin. For particulars apply to the subscriber.

E. Sharpe.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels of Stone Coals.

delivered at this place—Apply to

Cuthbert Banks.

Lexington Nov. 23 1808.

Hart, Burton & Hart, WANTS to purchase Ten Thousand Gallons of Whiskey, and from Four to Five Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco.

March 13th, 1809.

Garett and Mills,

HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.

Lexington, February, 1809.

I WANT to employ a Miller who understands Merchant and Country work, and also can manage a saw mill occasionally. To such a man who can come well recommended, good wages will be given, and constant employ, at my mills on Boon's Creek, Fayette county.

Jeremiah Rogers.

Feb'y. 16, 1809.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Limestone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilkins.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

I WILL give the highest price in cash, for SALT-PETRE, delivered in this place, or at the store of William Miller, in Glasgow.

Robert Miller.

Lexington Jan. 30th, 1809.

Just received, and on sale at this office, Price—87 1/2 cents.

A few copies of the Life of the late REVEREND JOHN GANO;

Written chiefly by himself.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to apply immediately.

Generous Wages

WILL be given, & every necessary instruction, to a man who will engage himself for three years, to work at the Cotton spinning business. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for industry, integrity and sobriety.

WANTED two or three Boys as Apprentices to the Cotton business, from twelve to fifteen years of age. Enquire at the Cotton Factory of

John Jones,

Waterstreet, Lexington.

For Sale

THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in the premises.

John Rogers.

THE assignees of John Jordan, hereby call upon all persons indebted to him, whether upon account, note, or otherwise, to set the same. Those who have claims on him, are requested to bring them forward, that they may be liquidated or adjusted. Mr. William Macean is authorized to act as agent for the assignees.

By order of the assignees.

Lexington, September 19, 1808.

A Mule Strayed

FROM my farm in the month of October last—one or two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.

Robert Barr.

Locust Grove, near Lexington,

April 22d, 1809.

This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 25th instant, John Robinson, an apprentice to the Blacksmiths business, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever will deliver the above boy to the subscriber, on David's fork of Elkhorn, Fayette county, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

Francis Preston.

May 30, 1809.

Charles Biddle, jun.

No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

HAS FOR SALE

SEVENTY-FIVE PACKAGES

OF

CALICOES & CHINTZES,

besides a very large and handsome assortment of British and India GOODS,

which he will sell upon the most moderate terms.

A Pasture for Cattle,

ON the estate of Thomas Royle, with the mill stream running through it, the entrance is at a gate a little above Mr. Macniff's. The conditions are Four Dollars for every Horse, if paid the first of August, or Five in December; Three for every Cow, or Four in December.

May be had at the Mill, a quantity of very good LIME.

April 18, 1809.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co

HAVE received an assortment of RITTEN HOUSE's improved SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, with scales from \$27 to \$46; PLATTING INSTRUMENTS in cases, GUNTER'S SCALES, SURVEYOR'S CHAINS, PROTRACTORS, and STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS.

They have likewise received a quantity of best PRINTING INK.

Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

A REQUEST.

HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.

William T. Barry.

December 17th, 1807.

Strayed or Stolen from the farm of Norbert Beall, near Louisville, a BROWN RAY, five years old, last spring, about fifteen hands high, with a small white in her forehead, hind legs crooked in her back joints, remarkable small delicate legs, not branded. Whoever will deliver the above mare to Richard A. Mannin, of J. H. H. or H. Breckinridge Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Nov. 26, 1808.

Boats for Sale.

THE subscriber, owing to a contract he has with Porter Clay and Harrison Monday, will have for sale at the mouth of Tate's Creek in the course of the winter and spring, a number of Boats of every description. The boats built by Monday are known to be of a superior quality; they will be sold at the usual price, and where it will be more convenient to the purchaser the payment will be received at Natchez or New Orleans, giving him sufficient time to dispose of his cargo.

Thomas Hart.

Nov. 25, 1808.

FOR SALE

By Messrs Scott, Trotter and Co. Merchants, Lexington, Ky.

LEE'S

Genuine Patent & Family Medicines, Which are celebrated for the Cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable, viz: Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, Which effectually expels all kinds of worms from persons of every age.

Lee's Elixir, A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard, So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, spasms, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative, Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Which is rendered an infallible remedy by one application without mercury.

Aque and Fever Drops, For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Persian Lotion, Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water, An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops, Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster, Denial Lip Salve, Restorative Powder, For the teeth and gums.

The Anodine Elixir, For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specifics, A certain cure for venereal complaints.

Thousands of our fellow citizens have received benefit from the above Medicines when reduced to the last stage of disease, and many families of the first respectability have given public testimony of the astonishing cures performed with the above preparations. The proprietors are well assured that a single trial of any article here enumerated, will convince the most prejudiced person of its utility.

Pamphlets containing cautions of cures, &c. may be had gratis at the above place of sale, sufficient to confirm our assertion. Were we inclined to publish all the certificates which are in our possession, we might fill a folio volume; but we never mention the names of persons but those who are well known to be citizens of strict veracity, and then not without their approbation.

These Medicines have been made known for a number of years to the public, & nothing can speak more in their favour than the rapid sales; to detect counterfeits it is necessary to inform the public that they must be particularly applying as above, and observe that none can be genuine without the signature of Richard Lee and Son.

N. B. Each and every Medicine above enumerated, have got their directions, describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

Kentucky Insurance Office,

1st June, 1809.

A GENERAL meeting of the Share Holders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Saturday the 1st of July next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and directors.

John L. Martin,

Clk. Ky. Ins. Co.

The Kentucky Hotel.

THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North-East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.

Cuthbert Banks

Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

Great Bargains.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will positively be sold to the highest bidder on Friday the seventh day of July next, at the farm of the subscriber, on Strode's road, four miles east of Lexington, on a credit of twelve months—bond, bearing interest from the date, with good security, will be required.

A large valuable stock of HORSES, consisting of work and saddle horses, brood mares with their colts, and young geldings and fillies, from one to three years old. The mares from which this stock has been raised, were formerly selected and owned by Thomas D. Owings, esq. and captain Prior, and unquestionably the best in the state. Great pains have been taken to improve it, by breeding from the best horses, such as the imported horses Spread Eagle, Speculator, Royalist, and others of high blood. Should the Farm here-with advertised, be sold previous to the above sale, in that case, will be sold on the following day, all the stock of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Waggon and Ox Cart, Farming Utensils, and almost every kind of article used in husbandry. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

I wish to sell (by private sale) my stud horse TRAFALGAR; he is famous as a foal-getter, and pedigree unexceptionable. Also my turf horse WASHINGTON, five years old, in high health &c. his sire Spread Eagle; his dam Kitty Fisher, Prior's running mare, never beaten, and won more races than any nag of her time—her son is supposed to be superior to her in her best days, both as to speed and bottom.

I wish to sell (by private sale) that beautiful and highly improved FARM, situated between three and four miles from Lexington, in Fayette county, state of Kentucky, known by the name of the Buck Eye plantation; containing 309 acres—For situation and fertility of soil, it is not surpassed by any farm in the state. The cleared land is laid off in a handsome style, the pasture lands well set with blue grass and clover—the water is plenty and good. There is on it a handsome young Orchard of apple and peach, of a choice selection. The buildings consist of a two story frame house, with 3 rooms & a passage on each finished in a plain manner, by plastering and painting all through—adjoining the house, is a convenient room, that separates the house from the kitchen, and has a communication with both—an excellent barn, stables, negro houses, meat houses, milk house, &c. &c.

Also a small tract, containing twenty-one and a quarter acres, lying between the above and Lexington, about two thirds cleared and in grass, a small house and good spring. This will be sold separate from, or with the other.

The terms of payment is one third part in hand, one third part in one year, and the other third part in two years from the day of sale, to be secured as may be agreed on.

William West.

May 18th, 1809.

N. B. The land is clear of all encumbrance—title good—a general warranty deed will be made. The purchaser, at his option, can be accommodated with the CROP in the ground, of wheat, oats, corn, hay, flax, and a considerable quantity of hemp seed, now maturing.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.

THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of these machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most abled man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A further account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing, rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher, Joseph Borwell, David Sutton, John Fisher, Geo. Lewis.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of these machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr, Wm. W. Worsley, C. Cole, Bushrod Borwell, Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.

Broke off from a Boy, ABOY two miles from the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, on the 3rd of July last, a light BAY MARE, five or six years old, about fifteen hands high, one foot white and branded Br on her near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the above mare to me in Bardstown, Dennis Brashear, in Danville or T. R. Barr in Lexington, or will give information where she is to be had, shall receive a liberal reward from

Walter Brashear.

Bardstown, August, 1808.

New Store.

THOMAS D. OWINGS is now opening, opposite Mr. William Leavy's, a large and elegant assortment of FANCY GOODS, particularly purchased for the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Kentucky, viz.

Woods' best superfine blue cloths for uniforms—black, mixed, green and drab do. Cassimers, casinetts and awansdowns. Marseilles waistcoating. Rose and point blankets. White, red, scarlet, blue and black flannels. Coating, Bocking baze and kerseys. Corduroys, velvets and Bennett's cord. Superb prints and chintzes. Fine printed fancy cambricks. Fine gingham and dimities. Calimancoes and bombazets. Gurralls, emeries, bafius and mamoodies. Fine shirting cotton and shirting bafta. Irish linen and lawns. India checks and calicoes. 4-4 and 6-4 fine cambric muslin. Cravat do. do. Plain and twill'd coloured cambric muslin. 4-4 and 6-4 black and leno muslin. Fine jacquet and mill mull do. Fine crossbarr'd veind do. Plain and tambour'd leno shawls and handkerchiefs.

5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 rich damask shawls. Scarlet, orange and white rich silk shawls, in imitation of camel's hair. India twill'd and plain silk handkerchiefs. British do. do. Real and mock M. dress handkerchiefs. Roman and pock do. White and colored cotton shawls and handkerchiefs. Ladies plain & laced cotton hose. Men's plain & laced do. do. Ladies' fashionable fine straw hats and bonnets. A few superb cut silk velvet do. made in Paris, and received by the late arrivals at New-York.

Women and children's leno caps. Children's leather hats and bonnets. Men's superfine London hats. Ladies' plain and laced English silk hose—rich sandal fany do. Men's plain and laced English silk hose. Assorted extra long silk gloves. Best English extra long and habit do. Black and white veils. Plaid and plain silk chambrays, newest patterns. Cotton do. do. Ladies' elegant tambour'd cambric muslin and jaquet muslin dresses. Ladies' real and mock tortoise shell combs—ornamented do. do. Chinos, Salin, figured, plain and plaid lutestring and embossed ribbons. Silk and cotton cords and buttons. Tapes, bobbins and taste. India, Italian, French and English sewing silks. Sewing cotton, thread and twist. Pen, pocket and pruning knives. Kitchen and cooks' knives. Gentlemen's portable razor cases. Razors and scissors.

An assortment of fashionable buttons. Gold breast pins and broaches. An assortment of pins and needles. Ivory and quill back combs. Gilt and mahogany looking glasses. Violins and violin strings and bases. Painted and common snuff boxes. Coffee mills, marbles, &c. Ladies' spangled kid shoes. Plain kid and Morocco do. Gentlemen's dress shoes and pumps. Gentlemen's boots.

GROCERIES.

Old rum and 4th proof French brandy. Jamaica rum and cherry bounce. Loaf sugar and coffee. Imperial, hyson, young hyson, hyson chuian and congo TEAS. Pepper, allspice, ginger and chocolate. Almonds, cinnamon, nutmegs and cloves. Mustard, Allum, coppers and brimstone. Prime Connecticut cheese. Mackerel, herrings and shad, particularly put up for family use. Real martineque cordials. An assortment of confectionary. A complete assortment of queen's, glass and tin ware. Window glass and Dorsey's bar iron, &c.

Lexington, March 7th, 1809.

Thomas D. Owings is also opening a very large assortment of Goods at his store in Mount-sterling, which will be sold at the Lexington prices.

ON the 11th Sept. 1808, James Sale and Jacob Keiser delivered to the Jailor of this County, a Negro Man named George, five feet ten inches high, twenty-six or seven years old, strait limbed, a little inclined to yellow, and excessive deaf; had on a few rags under an old blanket. By virtue of a certificate from David McEwing, a Justice of the Peace for Williamson county, Tennessee, purporting the said George to be a runaway from Ro. Peebles of Clarke county, Kentucky, information of the case was directed and forwarded to said Peebles, who disowned the fellow, saying he was sold by his agent below Natchez, from whom it is probable he is now runaway.

John H. Morion, Sheriff Fayette County, Kentucky.

May 15th, 1809.

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price, Twelve and a Half Cents.

A NEW AND CANDID INVESTIGATION

OF THE QUESTION,

IS REVELATION TRUE?

Proving the Possibility of Natural Religion, and the Certainty of Revelation.

BY JAMES FISHBACK, OF LEXINGTON.

Lands for Sale,

In the States of Ohio and Kentucky.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Robert Means deceased, the subscriber offers for sale ALL THE LANDS OF THE TESTATOR,

in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said lands may be obtained from mif WALTER DUN, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe, in the state of Ohio.

Daniel Call, Executor of the Testament & Last Will of Robert Means deceased.

Richmond 3d Mo. 1809.

The highest price in CASH will be given for Horse Hair & Hogs' Bristles, of any length—by

John Lockwood,

corner of Upper and High-streets.

Lexington, May 20, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL be offered and sold at Clarke circuit court, on the fourth Monday in June next—consisting of Women, Boys and Girls. Twelve months credit, on giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date—a deduction of 6 per cent. for ready money. Any just bonds now due of James Eubanks, will be received in payment. Due attendance will be given by

H. Taylor.

Wm N Lane.

James Sympton.

24th May, 1809.

The beautiful and Complete Native Arabian Horse SELIM.

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the tenth of March, and expire the tenth of July, at my farm in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, at twenty dollars the season, or thirty to ensure a mare to be with foal, or 15 dollars the single leap, to be paid at the expiration of the season.

SELIM is a superbly formed Horse, fourteen and a half hands high, possessing more bone and muscle than any horse in America of his size, and no doubt can be entertained of his being a genuine Arabian. Pasturage for mares gratis, but no responsibility.

B. GRAVES.

Feb 28th, 1809.

I do hereby certify, that I have bred two years from the genuine and uncommonly fine Arabian horse Selim, and that his colts are 1 rge and fine, and in my opinion not inferior to any ever foaled mine, both as to size and form. From the manner in which I became possessed of this horse, there can be no doubt of his being the best blood Arabian can produce, as he was pre-ented by Murad Bey to Gen. Abercromby, who intended him for England, where he would have been taken had the General not have died. After his death Maj. Ramsey, a British officer purchased him and sold a part of him to Commodore Baron, who brought him to America. For the half of this horse I gave Commodore Baron \$1500. This horse I have sent out to Maj. Benjamin Graves, near Lexington Kentucky. Given under my hand, this 10th of November, 1808.

John Taylor.

Mount Airy, Virginia. We the subscribers do certify, that we have seen several of the colts gotten by the Arabian horse Selim, and think them in no degree inferior to those got by the most celebrated horses.

Ephraim Bensley,

William Monney,

David Johnson.

Prince William county, Vir-</

Madam Turgot, April 20, 1809.

SIR, AT no period since the 14th of Jan. 1807, has it been in my power to address you—I need not remind you of what to place on that day—So far as related to myself, the efforts have been too severely felt ever to be forgotten.

A person insulted; a wounded reputation and injured funds, excite feelings in the breast of a man which call for reparation—Justice would not wait such a call; a soldier cannot with honor, refuse to repair the wrongs he has done, so far as may be in his power—To obtain this is the object of the present note. Gen. Hopkins, who will hand you this, is my friend, fully acquainted with my wishes—to his decision I submit myself. It is not convenient for me to remain long in this city; I hope to hear from you on this subject as soon as convenience will permit.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient,
JOHN ADAIR.

Gen. James Wilkinson.

Orleans, 26th April 1809.

On the 21st inst. I waited on Gen. Wilkinson, at his quarters, with this note. (Including to the above) The General positively refused to receive it, and gave as his only reason, that Gen. Adair had threatened and menaced to assassinate him—He, after some conversation on the subject, informed me he would send to me his friend, to whom I might explain more particularly the object of Gen. Adair's note; and that he would receive from him such impressions as should govern him on the subject. A. L. Duncan, Esq. as the General's friend, and myself had an interview on the 24th. The result was, that Gen. Wilkinson declined receiving any communication from Gen. Adair, which was finally made known to me on the 25th.

SAM. HOPKINS.

I publish the above documents, not on account of any effect they may produce as to my own standing in society; but that the people of this city who feel and respect either honor, truth or honesty, may the better know the man with whom they are in some measure obliged to associate.

I am no duelist, nor do I wish to acquire a name in that way—I have been denounced as a traitor to my country; and although no specific charge has been produced against me, yet the denunciation, (in the manner in which it took place) was in my mind as unpardonable as it was ungrateful and irreparable—more especially as the outrage was committed under the orders of the very man who had been for years soliciting me to join him in leading an expedition into Mexico; the act which he now has been able, through hard swearing of his own and good affidavit men, to twist into treason.

In justification to my own feelings, I may be allowed once more to assert, that I never have been engaged in any military enterprise, or political scheme whatever, calculated to disturb the peace of this city, or do an injury to my country—And as treason (the crime with which I have been charged, cannot be committed by a single individual I call on the person to come forward and declare himself, whom I have ever attempted in any way to seduce from his allegiance to the government of the United States.

There is not a man living, who, to my own knowledge, has been engaged in any treasonable project, or received a pension for treasonable purposes from any foreign government. GENERAL JAMES WILKINSON EXCEPTED.

Low and contemptible as this man has stood for some time past in the opinion of my countrymen, as well as of myself, I would not have stooped to invite him to a meeting, had it not been that he is still permitted to wear the coat of a soldier, and wield the sword of my country. Nor would I have believed that he could have been stimulated to meet a call of honor from any man, had it not been for his late vapouring and boasting as a duelist in the Atlantic States, added to his own declarations to that effect. I have now done with him in this way, firmly believing that he is a COWARD, and that to apply any weapon of challenge to him more formidable than a horse-whip, would but disgrace the arm making the application.

JOHN ADAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ORLEANS GAZETTE.

SIR,—After the publication of General Adair in your paper of this day, you have no hesitation in laying the enclosed reply before the public, through the same medium. I claim it as an act of justice, and hope you will have no difficulty in granting my request. The communication of General Adair is marked with much acrimony and invective, which fully warrants any asperities in reply.

Your obedt. servt.

THE AUTHOR.

N. Orleans, 23rd April, 1809.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After a lapse of more than two years spent in all threats and menaces at a distance, General Adair has made his appearance before the public, in the Orleans Gazette of this day. His publication will, to every man of reflection, prove his participation in Burr's conspiracy, and fix indelibly on his character the stain of treason.

I shall not consider Gen. Adair's right to call on Gen. Wilkinson for personal satisfaction, for as it done by his order, and under his commission, as commander of our army. The appeal for redress ought to have been made to the government of the United States, to the laws of our country, and to the rules and articles of war; and General Adair's not having made this application, is a proof to me that he is not as wise as the *diven snow*. There is one fact known by the writer of this piece, which is, that General Adair has been menacing General Wilkinson with his appearance and vengeance for two years, during which time, until general Wilkinson was ordered on his present command, he held himself ready to obey any call made by Gen. Adair. The time, the delay, the circumstances, all taken together, prove that Gen. Adair is an *As in a Lion's skin*. The writer of this, can form no very exalted opinion of General Adair's heroism or magnanimity, when he recollects the un-

necessary delay (without the general was allowed to show his face at the seat of government) which has taken place under feelings which he complains of.—The situation in which General Wilkinson is placed, at the head of a new army, on a distant and important command, would forbid his fighting any man *certainly not a traitor*. He would be disgraced in the estimation of his country, and dismissed from service, was he to endanger his life in any cause, but that of his country. What right then has General Adair, a man of blasted ambition, of bankrupt fortune and characters to call on the commander of the American forces, to meet him as an equal? The call is preposterous, and could alone have sprung from a vapouring, cowardly spirit.

"Cut of thine own mouth will I condemn thee".

It is well known to the people of the United States, that some time before Burr left the State of Kentucky, there was a report through every part of the country that Gen. Adair was one of Burr's leading partisans and associates. His secret and mysterious journey through a wilderness country, and his arrival in this city by an unusual route, at the very moment that Burr was expected in force; his first enquiry whether General Wilkinson had taken the city in the name of the Spanish government; his present expedition of Burr's affair, after the volumes of evidence which have been published; after the Morgans, the Henderlons, and many others equally respectable, have proven Burr's intention to commit treason; this redoubtable General wishes to whittle down their conspiracy to commit treason, into an expedition against Mexico! These circumstances convince me of Adair's connection with Burr; let other men judge for themselves.

The following paragraph is a clear admission on the part of General Adair, that he had been guilty of misprision of treason.

"There is not a man living who, to my knowledge, has been engaged in any treasonable project, or received a pension for treasonable purposes, from any foreign government, General James Wilkinson, excepted."

If Adair tells truth, he is a traitor. If he does not tell truth, he is a liar.

It is passing strange, that a man of General Hopkins's respectability, should so far commit himself as to have his name affixed to such a publication as General Adair's of this day, after what has passed between him and General Wilkinson. Is he not aware that under the guise of a revolutionary officer, and an infamous friend, he approached the General to forward the machinations of Adair? General Wilkinson has received no challenge from General Adair, nor position of a challenge; on the contrary, General Hopkins visited the General on the ground of accommodation, of amicable negotiation, and we hoped from "explanations" which he was authorized to make and papers which he was charged to show, that General Wilkinson's magnanimity would induce him to restore Adair to the confidence of his countrymen.

The letter from General Hopkins which I now lay before the public, bears a very different aspect from his statement of this day in the Orleans Gazette, and proves most clearly the correctness of the facts which I have given above.

A VIRGINIAN.

New-Orleans, 28th April, 1809.

MRS. VAN PRADELLE.

N. Orleans, April 24, 1809.

DEAR SIR—General Adair has waited the call of your friend as arranged between us on Friday last, & has no doubt but important business has hitherto delayed it.—My own business here will in all probability detain me but a few days longer, and I confess I should feel gratified in seeing an early issue to a subject that I think will conclude amicably.

Should you, Sir, (on reflection) be disposed to alter the method proposed when I waited on you, be pleased to signify it, as I hold myself ready to explain to your friend, or again to attend you should it be deemed necessary. An early answer to this note will be obliging.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAM. HOPKINS.

General Wilkinson.

From the Orleans Gazette.

"—Then thou mayest brain him,
"Or cut his wizard with a knife."

I shall not enquire who is the offensive author of the piece signed a Virginian, in the Orleans Gazette of this day, but I dare venture to assert, that it had its origin at head quarters, and is a natural brat of Gen. Wilkinson's self. A dastardly wretch who can refuse a call for satisfaction, for wrongs which he has done, can attempt the deflection of a faintest, and when such a misfiring power, he can easily find others who will assist him in his unholy efforts. I shall not enquire into the means of the dispute between Gens. Adair and Wilkinson, nor shall I attempt a defence of either; but I will say that a blustering brag-gadocio, who could challenge a gentleman through the post-office, and wave rank to meet a militia captain, who had departed many weeks before that he would not fight him, can find no plausible excuse for not meeting a gentleman in Gen. Adair's character and rank, except one, which might be urged with truth—*thet cowardice*.

How can a man of Wilkinson's stamp, talk of bankrupt fortune and character? Has he forgotten the situation of his debts in Kentucky? Does he not know that he dare not let his foot in that State? Does he recollect the Kentucky Spanish Association? Has he ever read Mr. Duncan's affidavit? Does he know what constitutes the crime of perjury? Did he ever see the report of the committee of the Senate of the United States, appointed to enquire what sums had been illegally drawn from the treasury by Gen. Wilkinson? and did he ever enquire how near the drawing of these sums approached to swindling? If he admits the drawing of these trifles, he has plundered the public chest of upwards of 30,000 dollars, and if he denies it "he is a liar."

I would be glad to know how this sage

Virginian discovered that Gen. Wilkinson is here on a distant and important command. If I do not err egregiously, this country is a fiction of the United States, and all the importance of the command here that ever I could learn, was to get the troops out of the city, to promote the health of the army. From invasion there is no danger, and from insurrection nothing can be apprehended, unless Gen. Wilkinson is hatching new conspiracies, to "preserve the holy attributes of the constitution."

So much for Gen. Wilkinson; now for the automaton author. Whether to attribute this contemptible effusion to the wickedness of your heart, or to your overweening vanity, is difficult to determine. A man who could father such a production, must be degraded indeed, or superlatively vain and silly. His heart must be corrupted by vice, or his head hurried with vanity.

Did you pull's common sense, you would know that Gen. Adair will never stoop to notice you in any way whatever—his dispute is with Gen. Wilkinson; with none of his braves—and what must the public think of a man who wears the uniform of his country, turning bully for a loathsome coward, whose only merit is the art with which he keeps himself in the command of the army? I have heard of, fluffins in Italy, who could be hired to plunge a poisoned into the heart of an innocent man, and I should be glad to know how much more debased is such a character, than a being that can writh from his fellow citizen his fair fame, and attempt the life of a man who has never injured him. Such is the design of the Virginian—and if I am right in my conjecture of his being attached to the army, I am bold to say he disgraces the cloth which he wears. I have too exalted an opinion of the gentlemen of the army generally, to believe that they feel themselves bound to fight every man who calls Gen. Wilkinson a pensioner, a traitor, a perjured knave, or a coward.—If they do they must make a war of extermination on Kentucky, where you will scarcely find a man who does not entertain and express such an opinion.

The army was raised, not to bully the citizens out of their opinions and independence, but to fight the battles of the country. If the citizen is to be insulted for uttering and publishing his sentiments upon any subject, what has become of our boasted liberty? If we are to be drilled into a certain set of opinions by the bayonets that were prepared to defend us, then are we more degraded than the slaves of Napoleon!

Any man may trace the president of the United States with impunity; but speak lightly of a brigadier general, who is at least *strongly suspected of TREASON*, and you are in danger of having your throat cut.—Shame—shame—that Americans can degrade themselves so far as to become the bullies of a suspected pensioner, or the braves of a dastardly coward, in the uniform of a soldier. Such conduct would be worthy of an African hureling; but is degrading to a freeman.

A KENTUCKYAN.

May 2, 1809.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

REVOLUTION IN SWEDEN.

Notwithstanding the hopes entertained a few days since, that the late disturbances in Sweden had been suppressed, we are sorry to find that a complete revolution has taken place in that country. The army has marched to Stockholm, and deposed the King, who is now a prisoner in his own capital.—The Duke of Sudermania has taken the reins of Government out of his hands, and issued a Proclamation, promising the people the speedy restoration of Peace, Trade, and Commerce. We are not yet in possession of many particulars of the events which led to this great change in the affairs of the North, but we are enough to convince us we first suspected, that the business has been brot about by French intrigues, as Addeparre, the instrument employed in working up the army to revolt, is known to have been long attached to the politics of Bonaparte.

The proclamation issued by the commander of the troops at Warmland, which is without date, is not violent in its language; Great Britain is called the Ally of Sweden; and there is a profession of a resolution to force France "to respect a people anxious to rival her military powers;" but a paper like this, writ on the emergency of the moment cannot be relied on as a sure expression of the intentions of the now ruling noddy. To the hour of his dissolution Gustavus, notwithstanding all his weakness, evinced a magnanimity and heroism which will do honor to his memory. It is stated in private letters, that he was arrested on the 13th inst. as he was to depart for his country residence. When his majesty was first surrounded by a guard, he drew his sword but was soon overpowered and prevented from making resistance.

The Duke of Sudermania appears to have done no more than resume that authority which he held during the minority of the King when he bore the office of Regent.

The above important intelligence was brought to government yesterday by a messenger, and we received so much further information on the subject by two Gothenburgh mails, which also arrived yesterday, perhaps the last which may be expected, as the main object of the new Northern league is, doubtless, to shut the fleets of this country out of the Baltic.

GOETENBURGH, March 15.—The King is a prisoner, and Count Ugler, Count Fers, &c. and others, have been arrested. The Tribunal lately instituted by the King at Stockholm, for the trial of some of his Nobles, has been dissolved. Overtures have already been made to the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg, for the restoration of peace.—The revolution has, I fear been effected by the influence of France, and will, doubtless, prove injurious to England.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Duke of Sudermania, in assuming the Government.

"We Charles, by the Grace of God, Hereditary Prince of Sweden, the Goths, Vandals, &c. Duke of Sudermania, Grand Admiral, &c. &c. do declare, that under existing circumstances, his majesty is incapable to act, or of conducting the important affairs of the nation: We have, therefore (being the nearest and only branch of the

Family, of age) been induced for the time being, as administrators of the kingdom, to take the reins of Government into our hands, which, with the help of the Almighty, we will conduct, so that the nation may regain Peace, both at home and abroad, and that trade and commerce may revive from their languishing state.

"Our inviolable intention is, to conform with the flates on the means to be taken to render the future time happy to the people of Sweden. We invite and command, our forces by sea and land, and also the civil officers, of all degrees, to obey us, as our real intention, and their own welfare demand. We recommend you all to the protection of God Almighty.

Done at Stockholm Palace, March 13.
(Signed) "CHARLES.
"C. LAGERBRING."

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE SWEDISH ARMY.

"Considerable number of soldiers have taken up arms, in order to march to the capital, and relieve our common, now unfortunate and dismembered native country. As all our fellow citizens must be sensible that our views are such as public spirit and honour dictate to virtuous minds, we cannot be militate to our implicit confidence, that our brethren in arms, and our unarmed fellow citizens, will not form any incorrect opinion of our sentiments and views; they are merely these—that the flates of the realm, and our legislators, shall be at liberty to assemble and deliberate, uncontrolled, on the means of restoring the prosperity, of our suffering country. We have solemnly contracted the engagement to lay at their feet the arms which we have taken up, to procure their freedom. We will form a wall around the hall where Swedish legislators hold their deliberations, which no power on earth shall be able to bear down.

"We have solemnly contracted the engagement to destroy all such as shall still endeavour to prefer foreign connections to the internal welfare and tranquility of Sweden. Sweden's German dominions are delivered up to the enemy, and Finland, the native soil of a noble and gallant people, is lost. We have solemnly contracted the engagement, that not a single inch more of the Swedish territory shall be given up to the enemy.

"Sweden's trade and mines are ruined and deserted; Sweden's youth are taken from agricultural pursuits, in order to be destroyed by sickness and the sword. The burdens laid on agriculture are such, that they cannot be borne any longer; grinding taxes are exacted without mercy, desolation and misery are spreading wide and far, and threaten universal ruin.

"We have contracted the solemn engagement, that the fathers of the country shall enjoy full liberty to restore its welfare and prosperity.

"May the higher and lower flates of the common weal also join heart and hand to assert the freedom of the country, and then by harmony and well concerted efforts, ensure success to our neighbours, but accompany his offer with the assurance that every Swedish hero will rather be buried under the ruins of his country, than suffer a single inch of Swedish ground to be taken by our enemies, or transered to them.

"Our ally, Great Britain, shall learn to appreciate and value a nation which knows how to break its fetters, and rescue liberty from its chains. France shall learn to respect a people anxious to rival her military prowess. The rulers of Russia and Denmark, constantly engaged in pursuits tending to promote the prosperity of their people, will not disturb the peace and tranquility of a nation which merely desires to live or die independent. We have seen with sorrow the most important concerns of Sweden managed in a manner, which was destitute of any well concerted plan of success.

"May not the remaining strength of Sweden be wasted by folly, but employed by wisdom, for the real benefit of the country?

"Such are the wishes for our country; and we shall readily sacrifice our lives to obtain their fulfilment.

"It is of the utmost importance for Sweden that every Swedish man should at length be allowed to return to a peaceful home, as far as it can be done, without any disparagement to the honour and independence of Sweden.

The frontiers of the kingdom are for a short time left without defence on account of our departure from thence; but should the enemy, contrary to his solemn promise, avail himself of our absence, to attack them we shall speedily return, take a severe revenge, and convince him of the difference of a warfare, carried on by a personal hatred of the rulers, and a war waged by a nation anxious and determined to assert its independence.

"We implicitly confide, that all military commanders will readily co-operate with us to revive, by speedy and vigorous exertion, the restoration of our lost prosperity, and the destruction of our foreign foes.

"To conclude, we venture to express the wish that our beloved countrymen, and fellow-citizens of every rank & description, may suspend their judgment on all further proceedings, until the decision of the States of the Realm shall be known.

(Signed)
"The Commanders of the Troops
"Stationed in Wermland."

FROM THE ANTI-MONARCHIST, AND REPUBLICAN WATCHMAN,
Published in Northampton, (Mass.)

When a swagging bully attempts to brow-beat a peaceable citizen, it gives us great satisfaction to see the bully defeated, and the injured party triumph. Such are the common feelings of mankind. It is with emotions like those felt on such an occasion that we have noticed the proud victory gained by the general government, over the defunct fallen government of Britain.

These observations will be strikingly illustrated by recurring to the correspondence of Messrs. Pinckney and Canning last autumn. On the 23d of August Mr. Pinckney, by the instruction of Mr. Jefferson, offered the British government to raise the embargo, as re-

pected Britain, provided their orders in council should be repealed.

"I had the honour to state to you, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders as regarded the U. States, to exercise the power vested in him by congress, to suspend the embargo and its supplements, as respects Britain. I am authorized to give you this assurance in the most formal manner."—(Pinckney to Canning.)

Here is the plain language of a republican—of a minister who frankly made a proposal evidently for the advantage of both nations. In the answer of Canning, we notice the inference of a blustering bully, and the chicanery of a shuffling lawyer.

"It is nevertheless important in the highest degree to the reputation of this country, (a reputation which constitutes a great part of her power) that this disappointment of the hopes of her enemies should not have been purchased by any concession; that not a doubt should remain to distant times of her determination, and of her ability to have continued her resistance; and that no step which could even mistakenly be construed into a concession should be taken on her part, while the smallest link of confederacy remains undissolved; or while it can be a question whether the plan devised for her deduction has or has not either completely failed, or been unequivocally abandoned.

"These considerations compel his majesty to adhere to the principles on which the orders in council of the 7th January and the 11th November are founded, so long as FRANCE ADHERES TO THAT SYSTEM by which his majesty's retaliatory measures were occasioned and justified.

"His majesty would not hesitate to contribute, in any manner in his power, to restore to the commerce of the United States, its wonted activity, and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people."

(Canning's Letter, Sept. 23, 1808.)

This was the language of Britain last September. Spain and Portugal were at this time in a state of commotion. The election of president was not then decided. The enforcing embargo act had not passed. Could John Bull have looked into futurity, had he been blessed with the gift of Scotch second sight, and foreseen the disastrous defeat at Corunna, and the nomination of the Federal president in their struggle to elect a Federal president, there is no doubt that the proposal of the American government would have been then accepted. It is fortunate for this country, that it was not agreed to at that time. The character of the English is now exposed to the world in its true light. They are haughty and arrogant on the first appearance of good fortune; but happily checked with a due proportion of humility when the tide of success is turned against them.

CINCINNATI, May 31.

On Sunday afternoon this place was suddenly visited with a furious tornado, or rather hurricane, such as never before appeared here since the settlement of the Ohio country. Several houses were either wholly or partially destroyed, and if its duration had not been short, there is reason to believe, that very few buildings in town would have been left standing. Luckily, no lives were lost; but our fears for the country are serious. The Cincinnati University, a new brick building, had its cupola, roof and upper story entirely torn away. A small brick building in its neighborhood was blown down, and some of the family were much hurt. The roof of a frame house in the same vicinity, was bodily taken off to a considerable distance, and in its flight the air, beat down a stone chimney which stood in its way. Other dwellings, both brick and frame, have been laid in ruins; many windows of others driven in, and some doors blown open and dashed to pieces. The court house lost three chimneys out of four. The Presbyterian meeting house exhibited a distressing spectacle; a large concourse were assembled, at the awful crisis of which we are speaking, to pay their devotions to Him, "who directs the storm, and walks on the wind," when lo! the roaring tempest began, and threatened destruction to the building and all who were in it. The warring elements shook the venerable pile—the pallor far down—the congregation were appalled at a scene so sudden and so awful; unable to resolve, whether to meet their fate within the walls, or to expose themselves to a possibly greater danger without. It was, perhaps, providential, that at this juncture the house was very numerously attended, as from the aggregate weight of those in the galleries, it is thought the building was enabled to keep its ground. The only disagreeable occurrence that ensued, arose from one of the windows falling in, and wounding some of those on whom it fell.

The hurricane came from various points of the compass. It was accompanied, occasionally, with hail, rain, thunder & the most vivid corruscations of lightning. In some places the hail-stones were of alarming magnitude, in others of the ordinary size only. From what information we have, as yet, been able to collect, it would seem, this terrible tempest was devious in its course, and various in its breadth; but to what extent in either we cannot even conjecture. The damage it has occasioned, in Cincinnati, does not, we conceive, exceed 10 or at most, \$12,000.—But, again, we fear for the country. It may be in our power next week to furnish additional information.

After what has been said, it may be deemed superfluous to add, that the roads in many parts, are rendered impassable by the great quantity of fallen timber.

Taken up by William Phillips, living in Jessamine county, below the mouth of Hickman, a dun horse 12 years old, no brands that are intelligible with a black mane and tail, about thirteen hands high, appraised to \$28. Given under my hand this 25th March, 1809.

John Lowry.

Scott County, Mo. Taken up by John Montgomery, on Lane's run, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, fifteen or sixteen years old, no brands nor marks except a few saddle spots, a natural trotter, appraised to nineteen dollars, the 1st February, 1809.

Mary L. Clarke, c. s. c. c.

BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES
FOR THE POLICE OF
The Town of Lexington,
REVISED.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Trustees of the town of Lexington,* That the bounds and limits of the in-lots of the said town shall hereafter be deemed, and taken to include all the buildings on High Street, together with the said street, and from the North West end thereof, with the town line to Short Street, & with Short Street to Crofs Street, & with Crofs Street N. E. to Third Street, & with Third Street, South East to Mulberry Street, and with Mulberry Street, South West to Main Street, and with Main Street E. to the Town line, and with the same W. to High Street; together with all the streets and lots included within the above bounds and all the buildings binding thereon.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained,* That twelve feet be allowed for a foot pavement on Main and Crofs streets, and ten feet in each of the other streets in the town, giving each lot-holder liberty to enclose with posts and one rail, the fronts of their respective foot pavements; taking care to leave room for each lot, for foot passengers to pass and for foot pavements into the street.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That the foot pavements shall be swept and washed on every Saturday, from the first day of April until the first day of October in every year; and every owner or occupier of a Lot, within the limits in which foot ways are ordered to be paved, failing to comply with this ordinance, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That no person except watchmen in the discharge of their duty, shall fire a gun or a pistol, within the limits of the in-lots of this town, unless in the defence of life or property, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall make or keep a fire in any wooden chimney, within the bounds of the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained,* That every person shall hunt play at Long Bullets within the in-lots of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay three dollars.

Sec. 7. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall light or keep a fire on any public ground, within the limits of this town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 8. Whereas the accumulation of shavings in the shops and buildings in this town, is a nuisance of the most dangerous kind, *Be it ordained,* That the owners of such shops and buildings, shall cause such nuisances to be removed every night, under the direction of some careful person, under the penalty of three dollars.

Sec. 9. *Be it further ordained,* That that part of Water Street, below Crofs Street, be appropriated for the purpose of showing Stud Horses, agreeably to a law passed the 21st of December, 1793, for the better regulation of this town.

Sec. 10. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the clerk of this board, to bring suits in behalf of the trustees, against all persons showing stud horses out of the bounds set apart by the trustees for that purpose, and in streets within the limits of the in-lots of said town; and also to prosecute for all fines and penalties, for any breach of the By-Laws of the town not otherwise provided.

Sec. 11. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall suffer his or her wagon and team, to remain all night in any of the streets within the bounds of the in-lots of said town, except Water Street, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 12. *Be it further ordained,* That any free person, who shall run or strain a noiseful mare in any of the streets within the limits of this town, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for every such offence. And any slave, who shall be guilty of the above offence, shall receive ten lashes on his or her bare back, at the public whipping post, unless the above fine is paid by the owner of such slave, or by some other person in behalf of such owner. And where such offence is committed by any person under the age of twenty years, the parent, guardian or master of such person, shall be subject to, and shall pay the said fine of three dollars.

Sec. 13. *Be it further ordained,* That no individual or description of individuals, male or female, shall be permitted to exhibit, any theatrical performance of any kind or description, puppet show, tumbling, rope or fire dancing, balancing, or deception of any kind, or any representation or show whatever, fictitious or real, for the show or exhibition of which, a compensation is demanded, without first obtaining from the Chairman of this Board, and three or more of the trustees, a permission in writing; and no sale shall such permission be granted, until the person or persons praying for the same, shall pay to the town treasurer, or to the sufficient security for the payment of such sum, as the Board of Trustees may direct, under the penalty of ten dollars for every such offence. But this ordinance shall not be construed, to apply to any exhibition, the proceeds of which are to be applied to public, charitable, or benevolent uses.

Sec. 14. *Be it further ordained,* That if any person or persons shall remove the soil, gravel, or clay, from any of the streets or public grounds, within the limits of this town, without leave in writing first obtained from the trustees or a majority of them, he or they, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

Sec. 15. *Be it further ordained,* That the assessors shall at the time they make their assessments leave at the house of each person whose property they assess, a statement in writing, of the valuation of said property, in order that such person may have an opportunity, if aggrieved, to appeal to the Board.

Sec. 16. *Be it further ordained,* That no person or person, within one half mile of the court-house, in the said town of Lexington, shall keep or suffer to remain in his, her or their house, or in a house that may be under his, her or their care and direction, any greater quantity of gun-powder, at one time than twenty-eight pounds, which shall be kept in seven and one half pound canisters, well secured with lids; nor shall any person move a greater quantity of gun-powder, than twenty-eight pounds, through the streets of said town, unless the same be well secured in tight canisters or barrels. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars to be appropriated to the repair of fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 17. *Be it further ordained,* That every person owning any house or houses in the town of Lexington, worth three hundred dollars, but not worth one thousand dollars shall furnish the same with one good fire-bucket; every person owning house property worth one thousand dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with two good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth fifteen hundred dollars, but not worth two thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with three good fire-buckets; every person owning house property worth two thousand dollars, but not worth three thousand dollars, shall furnish the same with four good fire-buckets; and every person owning house property, worth three thousand dollars or upwards, shall furnish the same with five good fire-buckets, on or before the first day of September next. And the said buckets shall be hung up in the most public or conspicuous part of the houses for which they are respectively provided. And the assessors for the town shall, after the tenth day of March annually, when taking in the taxable property, fix the number of buckets for each house agreeable to the preceding ratio, leaving notice of such apportionment, with the owner or tenant of the house so apportioned, and shall return a list correspondent thereto, to the Board of Trustees. And in the first week of July annually, the watchmen shall go round, and examine the buckets in every house, and make report to the Board. Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 18. *Be it further ordained,* That every free male inhabitant of the town of Lexington, over sixteen years of age, and under sixty, shall upon the alarm of fire, go with any buckets he may have, to the supposed fire immediately, and there obey the orders of the general and directors of the Union Fire Company, and exert himself to extinguish such fire, and he shall remain there so long as his services may be necessary, in opposing the ravages of the flames, and in relieving the endangered property.

Any person offending against any one of these provisions, shall forfeit and pay two dollars, to be appropriated to the repairs of Fire engines and buckets.

Sec. 19. *Be it further ordained,* That no person shall put any dirt, trash, chips, dead carcasses, dung, scraps of leather, pieces of tin or glass, shavings, fuds, fods, from kitchens from hatters' shops or Dyers' shops, or any other nuisance, in any of the streets or roads within the town bounds, excepting wood, rails, and building materials; nor shall any person or persons, suffer his, her, or their fire wood, rails or posts, to remain longer than twelve hours in any of the streets of said town; nor shall building materials be put in any of the streets, only in cases where buildings are erecting or repairing, or are about to be erected or repaired; when one third of the street may be occupied by the builder until such building may be covered in. And in all cases the builder must place his materials as near to his own side of the street as possible. Any person offending against any one of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay one dollar, for the use of the watchmen, whole duty it shall be to prosecute the offenders at their own costs.

Sec. 20. *Be it further ordained,* That the ordinance relative to nuisances, may be dispensed with in favor of builders, by a written permission, signed by four of the trustees of the town, to be in force for any period less than three months.

Whereas it is inconvenient for the Board of Trustees to attend at the surveying of Lots and shewing corners, Therefore,

Sec. 21. *Be it ordained by the Trustees for the town of Lexington,* That a Town Surveyor shall be from time to time appointed, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Board.

Sec. 22. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Town Surveyor, when required, to shew lines and corners of Lots and streets. And that for every line or corner shewn the Town Surveyor shall be entitled to one dollar, to be paid by the person at whose request the service may be rendered.

Sec. 23. *Be it further ordained,* That the Board of Trustees reserve the privilege of altering any survey made by the Town Surveyor, where they may conceive it erroneous, provided it be done prior to any permanent improvements having been made thereon.

Sec. 24. *Be it further ordained,* That all the streets within the limits of this town, shall be opened by the first day of September 1806.

Sec. 25. *Be it further ordained,* That the surplus or lots of ground in each square of Lots, bounded on every side by streets on which permanent brick or stone buildings have been heretofore erected, shall be equally divided between the Lots of such square.

Sec. 26. *Be it further ordained,* That no person shall lead or drive any ass, horse, mule or ox, or run any two or four wheeled carriage over the foot pavements in any of the streets in the said town of Lexington, under the penalty of one dollar.

Sec. 27. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to report to the clerk of this board, all slaves within their knowledge, who are found hiring themselves within the town bounds contrary to law, and the clerk shall forthwith prosecute the owners of such slaves, in the name of the Trustees of Lexington; and all such as are found keeping disorderly houses within the bounds aforesaid, the Watch shall apprehend and carry them before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 28. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to give information to some justice of the peace, of all disorderly houses kept within the bounds of the town, by either whites or free people of colour, in order that they may be dealt with as the law directs.

Whereas persons of noisy and disorderly behavior, at unreasonable hours, within the limits of this town, are a nuisance to society. Therefore,

Sec. 29. *Be it ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Watch, to apprehend all disorderly persons, if found from their lodgings, after ten o'clock at night, and take them before a justice of the peace, or they may at any time thereafter within one month, obtain a warrant from a magistrate, and by virtue thereof, apprehend such offenders, who, for every offence so committed, shall forfeit and pay two dollars.

Sec. 30. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to enforce the regulations respecting the same, viz. to seize all unwholesome provisions, or provisions unfit for market, offered for sale, at the Market-house, as well as such as shall not be found weight or measure, agreeably to the standard of this town, and dispose of the same as follows, (that is to say) sell such as are under weight or measure, and the nett proceeds thereof, pay in to the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, which he shall regularly enter in a book to be by him kept for that purpose; and such as are unwholesome or unfit for market, (if condemned by two respectable citizens, who he is authorized to call upon for that purpose) shall under his direction be destroyed at the expense of the owner.

It shall be his duty to keep the different weights and measures, deposited with him by the Trustees as standards.

It shall be his duty to have removed from the Market-house, all fith, and, twice a week, at least, to have the same cleaned and swept.

It shall be his duty to give proper attention to all persons bringing to him weights & measures, for examination and marking; and for such services he shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by the laws of this state. For each yard-stick nine pence; for each set of weights, from four pounds down, one shilling and six pence; and for every single weight three pence.

Sec. 31. *Be it further ordained,* That the days of Market be hereby fixed on Wednesdays and Saturdays in every week; on which days, no person or persons shall retail any provisions out of the Market-house and within the town, before ten o'clock A. M. under the penalty of three dollars.

Sec. 32. *Be it further ordained,* That the Clerk of the Market be authorized to rent the stalls in the Market-house, taking bond with approved security, for the payment of the rent to the Treasurer, quarterly.

Sec. 33. *Be it further ordained,* That all Indian meal offered for sale in the Market, either by the bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, gallon or half gallon, such measure shall be heaped; and any person refusing to heap the measure, the meal so offered for sale shall be forfeited.

Sec. 34. *Be it further ordained,* That no person or persons shall retail, or expose to sale by retail, any beer, cider, or spirituous liquors within the Market-house or the limits thereof, or on any of the public grounds or streets of this town, under the penalty of three dollars for every such offence. And that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market to prosecute for the same.

Sec. 35. *Be it further ordained,* That no Hucker shall occupy any part of the Market-house during Market hours, nor at any other time without paying a price to be agreed on with the Clerk of the Market for the same, excepting when it rains.

Sec. 36. *Be it further ordained,* That any person who shall hitch or fasten any horse, mule, or ox to the railing surrounding the Market-house, or to any thing pertaining thereto, or bring any of them to near as to inconvenience the passage to and through the same, or shall bring any waggon, cart or other carriage, within twelve feet of the railing of the Market-house, during Market hours, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay one dollar.

Sec. 37. *Be it further ordained,* That no Hucker or other person, shall be permitted to purchase in the Market-house, during Market any article whatever, which such hucker or other person is known usually to sell, or expose to sale, under the penalty of three dollars for each offence.

Sec. 38. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, without fee or reward, to weigh any article during Market hours, that may be required by any person attending the Market, either with the large or small scales belonging to the town.

Sec. 39. *Be it further ordained,* That for much of the acts of assembly, as relates to dealing with slaves, shall be, executed for transactions in the Lexington Market.

Sec. 40. *Be it further ordained,* That all penalties annexed to the breach of any of the bye-laws or ordinances of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, may be recovered with costs before any magistrate having cognizance thereof, or of like sums, and be appropriated as the trustees shall think proper, unless where otherwise specially directed.

Sec. 41. *Be it further ordained,* That whenever fines are incurred, by any violations of the bye-laws or ordinances of the Trustees of the Town of Lexington, if the offender be a free person under age, the fine shall be paid by the parent, guardian or master; if a slave, by the owner or employer.

Sec. 42. *Be it further ordained,* That all and every person or persons, who shall oppose the execution of the bye-laws and ordinances of the town, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered with costs before a justice of the peace.

In consequence of the destruction and loss of the record of the town of Lexington, it is difficult at this time to ascertain precisely, where the streets were originally laid out; Wherefore,

Sec. 43. *Be it ordained,* That a line in the middle between the permanent brick or stone buildings on Main Street, Short Street, High Street, Water Street, Second Street, and all the Crofs Streets, be deemed and taken to be the middle of said streets respectively, and

that all squares and lots shall be regulated by that rule.

Sec. 44. *Be it further ordained,* That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market, to prosecute for all breaches of the bye-laws committed in the Market; any bye-law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 45. *Be it further ordained,* That all bye-laws or ordinances contrary to, or coming within the purview of these bye-laws and ordinances, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

JOHN BRADFORD, Ch'm.

Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,
NEAR to Wilson's Inn, hereby informs

the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, MARCH TERM, 1809.
Thomas Constant, complainant
against
Moses Wilson and Nathaniel Bowen, } In Chancery.

The defendant Nathaniel Bowen not having appeared herein, agreeably to the order of the Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, wherefore, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear, here on the third day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

(A copy.) Teste,
Saml. M. Taylor, c. c. c. c.

For Sale,

AVAILABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cognac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plims of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Count y sugar at 9d per pound, Tobacco at 9d per hundred, Whiskey at 1s 6d per gallon, country Linn at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N B 30 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.

William Cballen respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the Fancy Chair making business, next door to Messrs Daniel & Charles Bradford's printing office, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste. He flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those who may call on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White and do—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.

May 8th, 1809.

BLANK BOOKS,

WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Main Street. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.

William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, 3d April Term, 1809.
Jacob Houzer, complainant
against
Zachariah Toler, defendant.

The day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Zachariah Toler is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, Therefore, on motion of said complainant, it is ordered by the court, that unless the said absent defendant, Zachariah Toler do appear here on the third day of our next July term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth agreeably to law.

(A copy.) Teste,
Saml. H. Woodson, c. j. c. c.

Mr. PIES respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that he will open a School for Music and Dancing, should any encouragement offer. From experience this plan has his system of tuition has universally received wherever he has hitherto taught, he flatters himself to be able to render the improvement of his pupils in those elegant accomplishments perfectly satisfactory to his patrons. The instruments on which he gives instructions are the Violin, Piano Forte and Guitar. Apply for him at Mr. Wilson's Inn.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS,
MERCER COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber has made the greatest exertions since the last season, to render this as pleasant, agreeable and convenient, as any watering place in America; and is happy in having it in his power now to announce to the public, that he has been so far successful as to be able to accommodate, with convenience to himself, and comfort to visitors, more than double the number that were here during the last year. Besides finishing the buildings that were then commenced, he will, in a few weeks, have erected more than double the quantity; among which are several porches, one of which is 112 feet long, designed for the convenience of such part of the company as may choose occasionally to assemble together. His hall room is elegantly finished, and he has erected, in addition to his former stables, one that will conveniently accommodate upwards of one hundred horses; he has also considerably enlarged his pastures.

This place is situated as near the centre of the state as any place of any notoriety; it is within a short day's ride of Frankfort, Lexington, and several other flourishing towns in different directions. It is surrounded by a fertile country, rich and populous settlements, and is directly in the vicinity of two pleasant and flourishing villages, one of which is Danville, at which can be had as good accommodations, and as elegant fare as is to be met with in this state; and being only eight miles distant from this place, with a fine road between them, makes a very pleasant and agreeable morning's or evening's ride.

As to the efficacy of the water, it has been attested by not only the visitors at the two former seasons, but by near fifteen hundred who were here last season, among whom were some of the most eminent physicians in the western country, all of whom concurred in attributing to it, all the virtue that water could possess. Its direct effects are, sordidific, diuretic and cathartic, and more particularly and universally the latter, leaving the bowels invariably in a laxative habit; it has been used with great success in the gravel, rheumatism, breast complaints, cholera, general debility, and all kinds of nervous and bilious affections; and it possesses equal virtue at any season of the year, being neither increased by floods nor diminished by droughts.

Visitors may rest assured, that no exertions will be wanting to accommodate them to their entire satisfaction; and the best bands of music are engaged to attend during the present season, for the amusement of dancing parties.

Tbs. Eastland.
May 10th, 1809.

ON that well known and beautiful spot of ground, the RACE FIELD, in Lexington. Its situation, for health and delight, is not exceeded by any other spot of earth west of the Alleghany mountains. Gentlemen at a distance, wishing to become citizens of the Goshen of the western world, will avail themselves of this opportunity. A generous credit will be given, and prices low to the first purchasers. For further terms, apply to

MATHEW ELDER, of Lexington,
Agent for Mary Owen Russell.

February 13th, 1809.

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Fishel & Gallatine,
COPPER AND TIN SMITHS,

INFORM their friends and the public, they have now on hands, a variety of STILLs of the best quality, and having laid in an assortment of COPPER, and engaged Workmen of skill, can with satisfaction, complete any orders they may be favoured with.

TINWARE of every description, by wholesale or retail; Copper Boilers, Hatters' Kettles, Copper Tea Kettles, Brass & Copper Wash Kettles, &c. &c. Tin Ware and Merchandise exchanged for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Lexington, 11th October, 1808.—tf

Brick Houses to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent for one or more years his houses on Upper and Short streets. The corner house on short street has six good rooms, with a cellar, and a good brick kitchen two stories high; adjoining also is a brick house two stories high, with two rooms, and a good cellar. The house adjoining on Upper street, has seven good rooms, with a cellar and a good kitchen. There are pumps of excellent water attached to each tenement, together with the requisite out houses.

Their contiguity to the court and market houses, and the plan on which they are built, render them eligible for the residence of professional gentlemen.

Walter Warfield,

April 15th, 1809.

Valuable Property For Sale.

A LOT of GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House, and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.

Lexington, October 11, 1808.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children. Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old. My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to

Saml. F. Woodson,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

REMOVAL.

E. WARFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings, fronting the South-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern States.

Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.

Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

J. & D. Maccoun

HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by whole sale or retail an extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual, supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.

Lexington, April 25th, 1809.